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of all his plants being cut off, I should cut him off pretty quickly. If those in the thirty-six rods fail in part, fill up their places, later in the winter, by plants from the bed. If you find the ground dry at top during winter, hoe it, and particularly near the plants, and root out all slugs and insects. And when March comes, and the ground is dry, hoe deep and well, and earth the plants up close to the lower leaves. As soon as the plants begin to grow, dig the ground with a spade clean and well, and let the spade go as near to the plants as you can without actually displacing the plants. Give them another digging in a month, and if weeds come in the mean while, hoe, and let not one live a week. "Oh! what a deal of work!" Well! but it is for yourself, and besides it is not all to be done in a day; and we shall by-and-by see what it is altogether. By the 1st of June, I speak of the south of England, and there is also some difference of seasons and soils; but, generally speaking, by the 1st of June you will have turned-in cabbages, and soon you will have the early Yorks solid. And by the 1st of June you may get your cow, one that is about to calve, or has just calved, and at this time such a cow as you will want will not, thank goodness, cost above five pounds. I shall speak of the place to keep her in, and of the manure and litter by-and-by. At present I confine myself to her mere food. The thirty-six rods, if the cabbages all stood till they got solid, would give her food for 200 days, at eighty pounds weight per day, which is more than she would eat. But you must use some at first that are not solid, and then some of them will split before you can use them. But you will have pigs to help off with them, and to gnaw the heads of the stumps. Some of the sugar-loaves may have been planted out in the spring; and thus these thirty-six rods will get you along to some time in September. Now, mind, in March, and again in April, sow more early Yorks, and get them to be fine stout plants, as you did those in the fall. Dig up the ground and manure it, and, as fast as you cut cabbages, plant cabbages, and in the same manner and with the same cultivation as before. Your last planting will be about the middle of August, with stout plants, and these will serve you into the month of November. Now we have to provide from December to May inclusive, and that, too, out of this same piece of ground. In November there must be arrived at perfection, 3000 turnip plants. These, without the greens, must weigh, on an average, five pounds, and this, at eighty pounds a-day, will keep the cow eighty-seven days, and there are but 182 days in these six months. The greens will have helped out the latest cabbages, to carry you through November, and perhaps into December. But for these six months you must depend on nothing but the Swedish turnips. And now how are these to be had upon the same ground that bears the cabbages? That we are now going to see. When you plant out your cabbages at the outset, put first a row of early Yorks, then a row of sugar-loaves, and so on throughout the piece. Of course, as you are to use the early Yorks first, you will cut every other row; and the early Yorks that you are to plant in summer, will go into the intervals. By-and-by the sugar-loaves are cut away, and in their place will come Swedish turnips, you digging and manuring the ground as in the case of the cabbages; and at last you will find about sixteen rods, where you will have found it too late, and unnecessary besides, to plant any second crop of cabbages. Here the Swedish turnips will stand in rows at two feet apart (and always a foot apart in the row), and thus you will have 3000 turnips; and if these do not weigh five pounds each on an average, the fault must be in the seed or in the management. The Swedish turnips are raised in this manner. You will bear in mind the four rods of ground, in which you have sowed and pricked out your cabbage plants. The plants that will be left there will, in April, serve you for greens, if you ever eat any, though bread and bacon are very good without greens, and rather better than with. At any rate, the pig, which has strong powers of digestion, will consume this herbage. In a part of these four rods you will, in March and April, as before directed, have sown and raised your early Yorks for the summer planting. Now, in the last week of May, prepare a quarter of a rod of this ground, and sow it,

precisely as directed for the cabbage-seed, with Swedish turnip-seed; and sow a quarter of a rod every three days, till you have sowed two rods. If the fly appear, cover the rows over in the day time with cabbage-leaves, and take the leaves off at night; hoe well between the plants, and when they are safe from the fly, thin them to four inches apart in the row. The two rods will give you nearly five thousand plants, which is 2000 more than you will want. From this bed you draw your plants, to transplant in the ground where the cabbage have stood, as before directed. You should transplant none much before the middle of July, and not much later than the middle of August. In the two rods, whence you take your turnip plants, you may leave plants to come to perfection, at two feet distances each way, and this will give you over and above 840 pounds weight of turnips. For the other two rods will be ground enough for you to sow your cabbage plants in it at the end of August, as directed for last year.—Cobbett's Cottage Economy.

SPIRIT OF AN IRISH PIPER.

Macdonnel, the famous Irish piper, lived in great style,—servants, grooms, hunters &c. His pipes were small, and of ivory, tipped with silver and gold. You scarcely saw his fingers move; and all his attitudes, while playing, were steady and quiet, and his face composed. One day that I and a very large party dined with Mr. Thomas Grant, at Cork, Macdonnel was sent for to play for the company during dinner; a table and chair was placed for him on the landing outside the room, a bottle of claret and glass on the table, and a servant waiting behind the chair designed for him: the door left wide open. He made his appearance, took a rapid survey of the preparation for him, filled his glass, stepped to the dancing-room door, looked full into the room, said, "Mr. Grant, your health and company!" drank it off, threw half a crown on his table, saying to the servant, "There my lad, is two shillings for my bottle of wine, and keep the sixpence for yourself." He ran out of the house, mounted his hunter, and galloped off, followed by his groom. I prevailed on Macdonnel to play one night on the stage at Cork, and had it announced in the bills, that Mr. Macdonnel would play some of Carolan's fine airs upon the Irish organ. The curtain went up, and discovered him sitting alone, in his own dress; he played and charmed every body.—O'Keefe's Recollections.

To Restore Frosted Potatoes.—A most effectual method has been discovered by a Cumberland gentleman. It is simply to allow the potatoes to remain in the pits, after a severe frost, till the mild weather has set in for some weeks, and allowing them to recover gradually. If once exposed to the atmospheric air, no art will recover frosted potatoes.

RECIPES FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.

To destroy Ants.—Toast the fleshy side of the outside skin of a piece of bacon, till it is crisp; then lay it on the ground at the root or stem of any fruit-tree that is infested by ants. Put something over the bacon to keep it dry; the ants will go under it, and fasten to it; lift it up quickly, and dip it into a pail of water.

To destroy Slugs, &c.—Take a quantity of cabbage leaves, and either put them into a warm oven, or hold them before the fire till they get quite soft; then rub them with unsalted butter, or any kind of fresh dripping, and lay them in the places infested with slugs. In a few hours the leaves will be found covered with snails and slugs, which may then of course be destroyed in any way the gardener may think fit. Woodlice and Earwigs, wherever they exist, will also be attracted by leaves thus prepared, if placed in the sheds they frequent.

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